

Missiskoui Standard.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 4.

FREELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1839.

NO. 47.

THE
MISSISKOUI STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
J. D. GILMAN,
To whom all Communications must be ad-
dressed; and if by mail, post paid.

P O E T R Y .

The Reaper and the Flowers.

There is a reaper whose name is Death,
And with his sickle keen.
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

" Shall I have nought that is fair?" saith he,
" Have bought but the bearded grain?
Though the breath of these flowers is sweet to me,
I will give them all back again."

He gazed at the flowers with tearful eye,
He kissed their drooping leaves;
It was for the land of Paradise
He bound them in his sheaves.

" My Lord has need of these flowerets gay,"
The Reaper said, and smiled:
" Dear tokens of the earth are they,
Where he was once a child.

They shall bloom in fields of light,
Transplanted by my care,
And saints upon their garments white
These sacred blossoms wear."

And the mother gave in tears and pains,
The flowers she most did love;
But she knew she should find them all again,
In the fields of light above.

" O! not in cruelty, not in wrath,
The Reaper came that day;
'Twas an Angel visited the green earth,
And took the flowers away.

Written for the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE MOB-CAP; OR, MY GRANDMOTHER'S TRUNK

By Mrs. Caroline Hentz.

(Continued.)

Clara blushed and was considerably disconcerted, but nevertheless continued her dreams of improvement. Her latent love for show and splendour began to glimmer forth and to illuminate many an airy castle, she amused herself in building. To imitate Mrs. Clifton was now the end and aim of her existence. She practised her step, her air, her smile, before the looking glass, in her own chamber, till from very simple and unaffected girl, she became conspicuously the reverse. She strung every window with Aeolian harps and tried to sing in unison, when the wild winds swept the chords—but they disdained the harmony of the human voice, and mocked at her efforts. Edward felt quite distressed at an effect so contrary to his wishes, but he concealed his chagrin under a good humored ridicule, which somewhat checked her progress in the graces. Once, when they were to accompany Mrs. Clifton in an excursion on horseback, and the lady arrayed in her suit of forest green, was already waiting their motion, he knew not whether he was most amused or grieved, to see Clara descend in a dress of the same color, in which the imitation was too obvious and too defective not to border on the ridiculous, with a green veil wreathed around the crown of her bonnet, and suffered to stream back behind, in the form of a feather of plumes. Though the affection of her brother would not allow him to wound her feelings, by making her fully aware of the extent of her folly, and he chose rather gently to lead her back to true simplicity and good sense. She did not escape a severer lash from those who envied her the distinction of Mrs. Clifton's acquaintance and who revenged themselves on her damask curtains, Aeolian harps, and newborn airs. Her present ambition was to possess a gold chain, an ornament she deemed indispensable to the perfection of a lady's dress. She did not aspire to so magnificent a one as wreathed the graceful neck of Mrs. Clifton, but she thought she would be perfectly happy with one of far inferior value surrounding her own. She had a long string of large gold beads, a parting gift from her sainted grandmother, an ornament too obsolete for wear, and which she had often sighed to convert into modern jewelry. An opportunity occurred, at the very moment of all others, she most desired it. Mrs. Clifton was to give a party. The day before the event, Clara was examining her simple wardrobe, trying to decide on the important articles of dress, and mourning over her slender stock of finery, when a pedlar stopped at the door, with a trunk filled with jewelry and trinkets. He spread them before her admiring eyes, and when she hesitated and regretted—he offered to take any old ornaments in exchange, holding up at the same time a glittering chain the very article,

When arrayed for the party, she put a shawl carefully round her neck, before she made her appearance, to conceal her ill-gotten splendour, but the consciousness of having something to hide from the affectionate eyes that were bent upon her, gave disturbed and anxious expression to her countenance that did not escape the observation of her brother; and when she saw Fanny in the unadorned simplicity of her own loveliness, she secretly loathed the acquisition for which she had sacrificed her principles of right.

" Let me see you, Clara, before you start," said Mrs. Stanley, and she added smiling, " I hope you have not tried to look too well."

" Oh pray, mother, take care," cried Clara, shrinking from the dreaded hand that touched her shawl; " it will tumble my dress to take it off now. It is only my plain muslin frock—and hurrying away, with blushes and trepidation, she felt that her punishment was begun.

Arrived at Mrs. Clifton's—she became still more dissatisfied, when she saw their elegant hostess, dressed in the simplest attire, consistent with fashion and taste, with no ornament, but a cluster of roses, wreathed amidst locks of gypsy blackness and oriental redundancy. Her piercing eyes rested a moment on the beautiful Fanny, then flashed towards Edward, with a very peculiar expression. He understood their meaning, and undefinable sensation of pain and displeasure oppressed him. Mrs. Clifton was too polite to confine her attentions to those she most wished to distinguish, but moved amongst her guests, endeavouring as far as possible, to adapt herself to their different capacities and tastes. She had invited her father's friends, wishing extremely to make them her own, and to convince them that she valued their sympathy and good will.

" You seem dispirited this evening, Mr. Stanley," said she, as Edward, unusually silent, stood leaning against the harp, from which he had more than once heard such thrilling music. " Perhaps I ought to say pre-occupied. It may be wise to abstract the mind in the midst of a throng, but I am afraid it is rather selfish."

" I should think the wisdom consisted in

the subject of the abstraction," replied Edward, " and I believe I am as unwise as I am selfish."

" I do not think so," said Mrs. Clifton, and she looked at Fanny, whose serene countenance was beaming from the opposite side of the room. " Beauty, whether the subject of abstraction or contemplation, fills the mind with the most delightful ideas and elevates it by the conviction that the hand that made it is divine. I do not agree with the moralist who would degrade it as a vain & valueless possession. To woman who possesses it, may exercise a boundless influence over the heart of man, and if exerted aright, how glorious may be the results! Often and often have I sighed for the celestial gift...yet perhaps, I should be neither better nor happier."

" You," exclaimed Edward.

It was but a monosyllable, but the most labored panegyric could not have been half so expressive. The clear olive of Mrs. Clifton's cheek was coloured with a bright glow as she laughingly resumed—" I did not solicit a compliment, but its brevity recommends yours. I know I am not handsome. I cannot be if beauty depends upon lilies and roses. In the gay and heartless world I have learned to shine as others do, and have tried to be as artificial...but my nature is rebellious—to the rules of art. My life has been passed much with strangers. You Mr. Stanley, surrounded as you are, by all the sweet charities of home, living in its warm and sunny atmosphere, you do not know the coldness and the loneliness of the brotherless and sisterless heart."

She spoke in a tone of deep feeling and cast down her eyes with a deep expression of profound melancholy. Edward did not attempt to reply. He could not embody the new and overpowering emotions that were filling his soul, and he would not utter the common-place language of admiration. He felt like a man who had all his life been walking in darkness, and a dream had all at once awakened in a blaze of light. Several now gathered round Mrs. Clifton entreating her to play; and Edward availed himself of the opportunity of drawing back, where he could listen, unseen by her, to the melodious songsters of the hour. He looked at Fanny, who was now near the instrument and compated the calm feeling of happiness he had enjoyed in her society, to the tumultuous tide that was now rushing through his heart.

" I have loved Fanny like a brother," thought he, " ignorant of a deeper passion. And now I am a man and a fool!"

A hand was laid upon his arm. " Brother, are you not well? You look pale to-night."

Clara was looking anxiously in his face, and he saw that her own was flushed with excitement.

" Yes, Clara, I am well...but what has disturbed you? Indeed I noticed before we left home that something seemed to weigh upon your spirits. Tell me the cause?"

He drew her hand affectionately through his arm, and for the first time noticed her new ornament.

" It is not the weight of this new chain that oppresses you," said he, lifting it from her neck...though it does feel rather magnificent. You have never showed me this gift of yours. Who could have been the donor?" and he thought of Mrs. Clifton.

" Do not speak of it here"—whispered Clara, with so much embarrassment, it confirmed Edward's suspicions with regard to the donor; and though he regretted the nature of the obligation, he could not but think it was prompted by kindness to an observation of Clara's imitative decorations. The truth was, Clara had been exceedingly annoyed by questions she could not, or rather would not answer.

Some one had suggested that it was a present from Mrs. Clifton, and though she did not affirm it, actually, she was glad to admit the idea, as an escape from further persecution on the subject. Still her conscience writhed under the implied falsehood, and she dreaded its detection. To add to her mortification, she overheard some one remark, " that Clara Stanley need not put on so many airs about her new chain, for it was nothing but pinch-back, and had a strong smell of brass."

She rejoiced when the hour of retiring arrived, and when she reached home, she ran upstairs, went to bed, and cried herself to sleep. Poor Clara! she awakened that night from a terrible fit of the night mare, for she dreamed her grandmother's icy hands were grouping about her neck for the heads she had bartered, that the cold grasp grew tighter and tighter, her breath shorter and shorter, till she screamed and awoke. She dreamed the next day her brother's questioning about the mysterious chain; but absorbed in his own deep, overwhelming emotions, he forgot the subject when the glittering bauble was removed

from before his eyes. From this time a change was observable in his character. He became as silent and abstracted as he had before been gay and communicative.

He no longer talked of Mrs. Clifton, and even to Fanny he was cold and con-rained. Fanny preserved the same equanimity of feeling, though she missed Edward's vivacity and smiles, and openly lamented the transformation. She looked rather more serious than usual, but the azure of her eye was undimmed, and the soft rose of her cheek remained undiminished in bloom. Edward turned from the sameness and loss of her countenance, to gaze upon the changed face that 'pale passion loved'—and while he acknowledged the hopelessness of his infatuation, he brooded over it, till it enervated all the energies of his soul. It was unfortunate for his mind, that domestic circumstances of a perplexing nature roused it into exercise. Some very unexpected claims were made against the estate. Mr. Stanley had died suddenly, and left his affairs considerably involved, but his family now believed every thing was settled, and that the small property which remained was all their own. With the strictest economy it was just sufficient for a genteel support, and that was all. They had no means of meeting this unexpected exigency, but by the sale of the house...a sorrowful expedient, for it was endeared by every association connected with his husband's and father's love...besides it was their home, and where should they look for another? Edward remembered the letter of his grandmother. He wanted but a few months of being of age, and the hour of trouble had arrived. He opened and read it, then gave it into his mother's hands with a countenance illuminated with joy.

" It is all well, dear mother—more than well...though dead she yet continues her guardianship of love. Clara, where is the trunk, whose value I have just learned? It will save us from ruin."

Clara lookedaghast.

" The trunk," stammered she, " what good can it do us?"

" Read the letter...it will explain all."

The explanation may be given to the reader in fewer words. The trunk contained a false bottom, in which the good old lady had placed deeds and papers containing an amount of property which made a rich legacy to her grandson. Knowing the temptations to which youth is exposed, and knowing too that necessity calls forth the noblest powers of mankind, she did not wish him to know of the existence of this property till he became of age; and being somewhat eccentric in her character, and fond of surprises, she had adopted this singular method of bequeathing to him her fortune. Clara read the letter, and sat like a statue of stone. She wished the earth to open and swallow her, the mountains to fall & crush her to atoms, to save her from the remorse and shame that had overtaken her.

" Clara, what is the matter?" said Edward, sitting down by her side; " can you not go for the trunk, Clara?"

The unhappy girl tried to speak, but only uttered a piercing shriek, and fell prostrate on the floor. Excessively alarmed, they raised and endeavored to bring her to composure, but she continued to wring her hands and exclaim,

" Oh, what have I done, what have I done?"

They gathered at length from her broken sentences, the extent of their misfortunes. The treasure was lost, irredeemably lost, for it would be impossible to trace the course of one who led an itinerant life, and was probably now in some remote part of the country. If it ever were discovered, it would probably be at some distant day, and the demand was immediate and pressing.

Neither Mrs. Stanley nor Edward could afford to the agonies of Clara's remorse, by unavailing reproaches, but they both keenly felt how much it added to calamity, to think the means their guardian angel held out for their relief, was wrested from them, by the hands of a daughter and a sister.

" We must submit," said Mrs. Stanley, with a heavy sigh, " to the will of God."

" We must act," said Edward, " and be not cast down, my mother. If heaven spares my life and health, we shall never know one real want. In this country there is no such thing as poverty, and as to vanity and show, let Clara's bitter lesson prove the emptiness of their claims."

When it was known that Mrs. Stanley's dwelling house was advertised for sale, to satisfy the demands of impatient creditors, there was much astonishment and more sorrow, for she was a woman universally beloved for her meekness, loving kindness & tender charities. The neighbors gathered in to question and condole, and great was the sympathy expressed for Clara's inconsolable grief. They did not know the secret burden that weighed her to the dust,

and wondered much to see the young and elastic bowed down so heavily, while Mrs. Stanley seemed so calm and resigned. Fanny Morton was very sorry, and expressed herself on the occasion with all the depth of feeling of which her tranquil nature was capable, but Edward more than ever felt the immeasurable distance of their souls. Hers could not comprehend the depth and sensibility of his. The lightning of heaven and the cold phosphorescent light of earth, are not more different in their properties. Mrs. Clifton came, but not with the crowd. She waited till others accused her of standing aloof from her favourites in the day of adversity. She came alone, leaving her carriage, her servant, and all the paraphernalia of her wealth behind her. Mrs. Stanley knew how to appreciate this delicacy, as well as the added deference and respect of her manners. She asked no question—she offered no condolence—she came, she said, to solicit favour, not to confer one. She wished to become purchaser of their beautiful cottage, whose situation she had so much admired. She had learned that her father had desired to become the owner of the lot, if Mr. Stanley ever disposed of it. She was anxious herself that it should not pass into other hands, and to secure their continuance in the neighbourhood.

" If by gratifying my father's known wish," continued Mrs. Clifton, her brilliant eyes softened by visible emotion, " I can relieve you, Mrs. Stanley, from, I trust a transient embarrassment, I shall not consider myself less your debtor,—when the time comes that you desire to reclaim it, I will not withhold its restoration."

The tears, which sorrow had not wrung from Mrs. Stanley's eyes, now fell fast, from gratitude. She pressed Mrs. Clifton's hand in hers, and said, in a low voice,

" You have caused the widow's heart to sing for joy—may heaven reward you for your kindness."

Clara, incapable of restraining herself longer, threw her arms round her neck, & sobbed out, " Oh, madam you have saved me from despair."

Mrs. Clifton, who attributed her words to the natural regret of a young and ardent heart, on the prospect of quitting the home of childhood, warmly returned the involuntary embraces, and bid her call back her smiles, and be ready to accompany her on the morrow in a botanical excursion. When she rose to depart, Edward rose also to accompany her home. He was no longer gloomy and reserved. He no longer looked upon her as an enchantress, moving high above him, in a region of inaccessible light & splendor, but as a woman, endowed with all the warm and lovely sensibilities of her sex—a being whom he might dare to love, though he could never hope to obtain, who might forgive the homage, even though she rejected the worshipper. Had not the humility, always an accompaniment of deep and fervent passion, ruled his perceptions, he might have derived an inspiration of his hopes, from the softened language of her eyes, a language which others had not been slow in translating.

They entered the magnificent saloon. The contrast its still gilded walls presented to the agitating scene they had left, was felt by both.

" Desolate is the dwelling of Morrin," said she, in an accent half sad and half sportive, " silence is in the house of her fathers."

" Dwell there no joy in song, white hand of the harp of Lusha?" continued Edward, in the same poetic language, and drawing the harp towards her. It is always delightful to find the train of our own thoughts pursued by a friend—proving that we think in unison. Mrs. Clifton felt this as she swept her hands over the chords, and called forth that sweet and impassioned melody peculiar to the daughters of Italy. She paused, and her dark eyes rested a moment on the face of her auditor. It was partly shaded by his hand, and she saw that he was overcome by some powerful emotion. Again she sang, but her voice was low, and she ceased at length, as if weary of the effort.

" You seem spell bound by the genius of silence," said she, " I should be wrong to break the charm."

" I know I must appear more than stupid," replied he, " when there is every thing around to inspire me. But my feelings have been deeply oppressed by anxiety, and the weight of anxiety has been removed by a debt of gratitude, which however pleasing and gratefully imposed, is only too deeply felt."

" Oh! let not your pride be jealous of the happiness I have dared this day to purchase. What have I done for you and yours, half—half so precious to YOUR remembrance, as to MINE? Your sister's tearful blessing, your mother's hallowed prayer!"

[Concluded next week.]

United States.

From the New York Albion.
Concluded.

If we are to be governed by the treaty, it is impossible to depart from its strict letter; and if it be found that the words of the instrument are incompatible with the geographical delineations of the country, and that neither party can satisfactorily establish its line—it follows that a new one should be adopted by mutual and friendly agreement. It was with this view of the case that the King of the Netherlands recommended a compromise, and designated the St. John and the St. Francis as the base of that compromise. It was also in accordance with this same friendly spirit that the British Government, only a few months since offered to make an equal and exact division of the whole territory and take one half—an offer in our opinion most just, most rational, and in the highest degree expedient.

The north-west angle of Nova Scotia of the treaty was conventional, rather than geographical and the treaty prescribed the mode of finding and fixing that angle. The American Commissioners of 1783 first proposed as a boundary, the river St. John, from its source to its mouth and if this had been agreed to, where would the North-West angle of Nova Scotia have been then? Of what nullity would have been the Southern boundary of Quebec in that case? Surely if it had been the settled purpose of the negotiators to fix irrecoverably the north west angle where the western line of Nova Scotia intersects the Southern limits of Quebec, the treaty could not have been silent upon a point of such moment. The King of the Netherlands pointedly alludes to this defect.

The British Commissioners refused to surrender the whole territory washed by the river St. John because the demand was exorbitant, and the American Commissioners abandoned it for the same reason. Now can it be supposed as the award remarks, that England would consent to give up more land to the north of St. John than at the south, especially when such surrender would cut off her communication with Canada? Such an arrangement never could have been meant or intended by either party.

In the Preliminaries of Peace, entered into in 1782, we find the following:—

'It is agreed to form the Articles of the proposed Treaty on such principles of liberal equity and reciprocity as that partial advantages (those seeds of discord) being excluded, such a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries may be established, as to promise and to secure to both perpetual peace and harmony.'

Now look at the map, & see if the boundary as claimed by the United States corresponds with this injunction. Does this line yield no partial advantages to Maine, —those seeds of discord?

Let any candied person draw a line from the city of St. John to the city of Quebec and see if it describes a good and sufficient boundary to Great Britain. The American Commissioners of 1783 would not have asked for such a line, nor would those of England have yielded and consequently it cannot be in conformity with the true intent and meaning of the treaty of that date.

The whole question has been submitted to an impartial arbiter—the King of the Netherlands: that Monarch has investigated it and given his award which will be found in this day's impression. This award the State of Maine refused to be bound by, although England, notwithstanding it gave her the smallest portion, expressed her willingness to exceed to it.

There was no reason to suppose that His Majesty of the Netherlands was unduly favourable to England, for at that period a hostile English fleet was at his door endeavouring to disperse his kingdom, which was ultimately done, and Belgium wrested from him.

We have made these remarks for the purpose of shewing that England has some justice on her side and is not acting the fraudulent part that is represented. The portion assumed by the State of Maine, and in part by Congress, places England in a painful situation. The whole territory is insisted on, and if Great Britain yields it, she cuts herself off from Canada, and renders herself incapable of sending succours during the winter to her loyal population in those provinces, and thus places in imminent jeopardy their safety. Are the United States then, prepared to force on England the dire alternative of war or the loss of Canada? We hope not, most fervently, especially when the matter in dispute is comparatively of little value, and of doubtful title. We trust that the sober good sense of the American people will calmly examine this matter, and enable the President of his Cabinet to present to England some less obnoxious alternative. Let the case be once more referred to a third power,—let moderation and justice guide the councils of both nations, but never let two kindred peoples again imbue their hands in each other's blood.

UPPER CANADA.

Provincial Legislature.

TORONTO, March, 1839.

Resolutions on the State of the Province.

1. Resolved.—That during the last Session of the Legislature, a series of Resolutions were adopted by this House, attributing the chief causes of the evils under which these Provinces have suffered, to the injudicious division of Canada into two Provinces, which with an address dated 26th February, 1838, were transmitted to the Home Government, praying for the adoption of such measures as would carry the same into effect.

2. Resolved, That the experience of the

past year has further confirmed this House in the opinion that the present system does not answer the original design of the Imperial Parliament, and is not properly adapted to the peculiar situation of these Provinces.

3. Resolved.—That the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial affairs of this Province are in a most depressed situation.—That the circulating medium bears no proportion to the real capital of the country, that landed property cannot be converted into money, for commercial and other purposes, that although Wheat, the only article we grow for exportation, commands at this time a high price, arising from a partial failure of the crop, the past year, still it does not bear an equal value to the same article in the State of New York, from the injurious operation of the Canada Trade Act. That public credit is impaired—public works discontinued.—Emigration has ceased—and very general discontent prevails...arising from those causes.

4. Resolved.—That although the Loyalty of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, of whatever origin, is unquestionable; and from their local situation, and personal interest they are naturally the rivals of the inhabitants of the United States, so long as they are not placed in as prosperous a situation, discontent and dissatisfaction will continue to prevail and increase—and the cause will be ascribed either to the system, or the Administration of the Government.

5. Resolved.—That in case the Union of the two Canadas should be resolved upon by the Imperial Parliament, in accordance with the expressed opinion of the late and present House of Assembly, it is highly important that it should possess a correct knowledge of the peculiar position in which this Province is placed, as well as of the vicious feelings and interests of its inhabitants.

6. Resolved.—That among the first and most important subjects to be submitted to the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, are the repeal of the Canada Trade Act, and the expediency of investing the Colonial Legislature with the power of establishing and regulating the duties collected at the various Ports in the Canadas as contained in an address of this House, accompanying sundry resolutions on the same subject, 27th February, 1838.

7. Resolved.—That although this House is ready to admit the general principle acted upon by the Home Government in retaining the power of regulating the trade of Colonies; yet it feels confident that the application of this principle operates injuriously to the best interests of the inhabitants of this Province, as well as to the trade of the Mother Country; and that by placing the control under the Provincial Legislature, trade would be increased—the Revenue augmented—and the prosperity of the Provinces materially promoted without injury to any single, public or private, interest whatever, and it feels assured, that when the Imperial Government, clearly understands the peculiar Geographical position in which the Canadas are situated, and the views, feelings, and interests, of their inhabitants, they will cheerfully transfer this power from the Imperial to the Provincial Legislature.

8. Resolved.—That the entire Commerce of this Province to and from the Ocean is confined to two ports of entry, Quebec, within the jurisdiction of Lower Canada; and New-York, within the jurisdiction of the United States, the only communication to the interior being the River St. Lawrence and the Lakes from the former and the Erie canal from the latter, until they terminate in one common point on Lake Erie.

9. Resolved.—That from the extent of our frontier, forming a boundary of one continuous line on those great Lakes and Rivers, and ease and facilities thereby afforded at all points for passing, any restriction or duty imposed by the Imperial Parliament, if greater than the expense and risk of smuggling will be ineffectual; and consequently the prohibition of any one article thus supplied from being consumed in this Province, is impracticable.

10. Resolved.—That from the peculiar situation of those communications and boundaries, as before stated, the operation of the present Trade Act is highly injurious and materially lessens the Revenues of this Province; inasmuch as if a higher duty is placed on any one article at the port of Quebec than at the Port of New York, a premium is thus placed on the introduction of that article through an American Port & canal, thereby increasing illicit trade, and conferring a greater benefit upon the commerce and Revenue of the United States, than can be conferred by any act of their own Legislature.

11. Resolved.—That in the opinion of this House the only effectual mode of counteracting this growing evil and securing the profits of our commerce to our own ports and waters is to place the power of regulating the duties wholly under the Colonial Legislature; by which the practical operation of the trade on any one article would be closely watched, and a prompt remedy applied, by reducing or increasing the duties on that particular article at the Port of Quebec or at the interior Ports from the United States, in order to secure its introduction through our own Ports and our own Waters.

12. Resolved.—That if the power of regulating the duties was thus transferred to our Legislature, a large Revenue would be realized, for the payment of the interest on the sums expended in the construction of our leading communications, by which means the expense of transportation would be re-

duced and a premium conferred on the article on which the duty is placed. In a few years, the Tolls which would be derived from these public works, would pay the interest upon the cost of their construction, and the trade of the Colony would be immeasurably increased.

[concluded next week.]

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGSBURG, APRIL 2, 1839.

More Incendiaryism.—On Friday night last, the 29th ultimo, a large Barn and Shed, owned by Capt. Charles Miller, of St. Armand West, were burned down, together with all their contents, consisting of 8 horses, 10 cows, 2 oxen, 5 calves, and a large quantity of hay. The scoundrels who perpetrated this diabolical deed are known to have retreated towards Swanton, as they were traced, the following morning, about three miles in that direction, but we are not aware that suspicion has been fixed upon any person or persons in particular, as having been connected with this brutal outrage.

How long are the quiet & peaceable inhabitants on this frontier to be burned and plundered with impunity? If the American government will not take care of these villains, how long can it be supposed that our fellow-subjects will tamely submit to be robbed of their property & their lives, by gangs of pirates and freebooters, without visiting them with that retribution which they so justly merit? If our neighbours on the other side of the line will not take measures to ferret them out, and continue to receive and protect them, then they must be looked upon as favoring these midnight depredations.

On the night following the destruction of Capt. Miller's buildings, a barn owned by John Barr Esq. of Highgate, Vermont, was also burnt down, and all its contents consumed; the particulars of which we have not learned, but it is rumoured that it was fired by the same gang.

The Editor of the Montreal Courier, in remarking upon the Resolutions passed at the county meeting, held in this village on the 14th ult. says:—

"We observe that the meeting resolved to petition the Imperial Parliament for a reunion of the Canadas, in which the Counties of Shefford, Stanstead, Sherbrooke, and Drummond, are to be invited to join. Would it not be advisable to have a simultaneous movement in regard to the same subject, all over the province? Let one short and general form of petition for a Union be adopted, and if universally circulated it would be universally signed. It might make its appearance in Parliament at some critical juncture, when the weight of a feather might turn the question, either in our favour or against us."

It would not be out of place here to remark, that the inhabitants on the Mississkou Frontiers feel much chagrined at the obstinacy of the Government continuing in command there an officer, who has made himself very obnoxious to the 'great body of the people.' He may be, and for aught we know, is, both a gentleman & a good soldier, but as the result has proved he is wholly unfit for the command he holds; and just because it might be considered 'unconstitutional' according to some old women's notions on the subject, or not exactly according to the 'Rules of the Service,' His Excellency will rather risk creating disaffection in an important district, than transfer the incumbent of a temporary command to some other, where he may be more successful in gaining the respect and esteem of those under him than he has been where unfortunately for the interest of the country he now is. The Government should have seen to this and remedied it long ago. It is quite 'constitutional' to show some respect for public opinion, and ignorance cannot be pleaded of what has been so repeatedly and unequivocally expressed in the County of Mississkou, in reference to the individual in question."

It is of little importance to us, personally, whether Lieut. col. Williams is removed from this frontier, or remains here in command till the 'crack of doom'; but it is,

to say the least, most certainly, to be lamented, that that unanimity in feeling and action, which prevailed among the inhabitants of this section of the Townships, when the Lieut. col. came among us, should of late have so rapidly disappeared. We say, without fear of contradiction, that, at the commencement of the rebellion, there was not a more loyal county in the Province than that of Mississkou: neither is there now; her loyalty is unshaken; but we firmly believe, that, through bad management, the county has been 'shorn of its strength,' and that she will not be herself again until Lieut. col. Williams is removed.

We give a draught of a petition to Her Majesty upon the subject of a re-union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

The Assembly of Upper Canada have very opportunely passed a series of Resolutions upon the same subject, and we believe that the Montreal Constitutional association are also employed in a draught of a Bill for effecting this important object.

We hope soon to hear that the County of Shefford as well as other portions of the Eastern Townships are making some movements in this matter, which is fraught with such incalculable benefit to the future welfare and prosperity of the country.

Our readers will recollect we mentioned some time since, that the sympathisers and Canadian refugees had issued the prospectus of a weekly newspaper to be published at Montpelier, Vermont. It is now rumored that they have removed their printing establishment to the Kingdom of Swanton, where, it is reported that the first number is to be issued in a few days.

Mr. Charles C. Cotton, of Dunham, L. C. received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, together with Mr. Hugh Jones, another young gentleman of this Province, on the 5th ultimo, at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn.

Latest from England.

The following extracts are from the N. York Commercial Advertiser:—

The most important intelligence by this arrival is from Belgium. The King had prorogued the Chambers till the 4th of March, but we find no statement of the reason why.

The Polish General Skrynecki, celebrated in the last struggle of the Poles for freedom, had been appointed to command in the Belgian army; and in consequence of this the Prussian and Austrian ambassadors had demanded their passports. The Brussels correspondent of the Paris Temps says, in relation to this movement, that

Previous to the demanding of their passports by Prussian & Austrian ambassadors at Brussels, the letter of these diplomats presented to the minister of foreign affairs a note from prince Metternich, in which the escape of General Skrynecki from Prague is considered as having been made with the co-operation of the Belgian government, and this, together with his admission into the army is styled a hostile demonstration against Austria. The terms of the note are said to have been strong and menacing; and the Prussian ambassador having supported it, demanded in consequence his passports at the same time.

A letter from Brussels states that the Belgian charges at Vienna and Berlin had been called home; and that the King refused an audience of leave to the Austrian ambassador, prior to his departure.

The two ambassadors left Brussels on the 6th of February.

The Belgian Government were making preparations for war. Notice had been published from the War Office that the government was ready to make large purchases of horses; and this notice was issued in consequence of the refusal of the Prussian government to allow the exportation of horses, 3000 having been expected by the Belgian government from that kingdom.

There are now assembled on the Belgian frontier, distributed in different cantonments between Commercy and Lille, 14 field batteries of six guns each; each gun has 200 rounds of ammunition.

Extracts of a letter from Brussels of the 7th instant:—'It is reported that all the French Generals in the Belgian service have been recalled to France. If this be true, it will give rise to fresh and most serious complaints against the French government.'

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the County of Mississkou, in the Province of Lower Canada, most humbly sheweth,

That in common with all your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province they deeply lament that any portion of their fellow subjects should have so far forgotten their duty of allegiance to a paternal government as to have plunged themselves into a rebellion which has brought so much misery upon themselves, and upon the whole Province, and the impious necessity of suspending the constitution of the land.

That, in the hour of danger they flew to arms at the call of His Excellency your Majesty's commander of the Forces; and from a knowledge and conviction of the necessity which demanded the assumption of extraordinary powers, they have cheerfully submitted to the suspension of their just rights under the Act 1st. Victoria, Chap. IX. in the full faith that the suspension therein created will be only 'temporary' for the purpose expressed in the preamble of the Act...that at the expiration of which in November 1840, or sooner if possible, it will be superseded by 'permanent arrangements' which will secure, on a solid basis the rights and liberties of all your Majesty's subjects in the Province.

That your Majesty's Petitioners, in common with all their fellow subjects of British birth, and British origin in the Province, have never for more than twenty years ceased to advocate the reunion of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada under one Legislature; that now at the present crisis they are more than ever convinced that for the permanency of their connection with the mother country, and for the arrangement of the constitution and government of the Province, a Legislative union of these two Provinces should form the prime article in the 'permanent arrangements' which are to be made as the only measure in their opinion calculated to bring, and insure peace, tranquillity and prosperity.

That Lower Canada consists of two people, one of French the other of British extraction. The former inhabit the seigniories, or lands granted by his Christian Majesty when it was a French colony, and the other, the Townships, or grants, in free and common socage made by his late Majesty King George III. of happy memory; the Seigniories are on the banks of the River St. Lawrence and in no part from the River extending more than forty miles, but for the most part much less. The Townships may not be enlarged, and are nearly already all settled. The Townships may be greatly increased, and made capable of sustaining millions of Inhabitants.

That the recent events which took place in this Province were only what had for a long time been foreseen would happen, from the foreign feelings and principles identical to British Rule and British Institutions, which had been cherished by the majority of every House of Assembly in succession, more especially by the late House, and against which the constitution did not interpose a sufficient guard, and which your Majesty's petitioners believe cannot be guarded against without the Legislative Union of the two Provinces.

That the geographical position of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, containing the River St. Lawrence as the common high way for both to the ocean, establishes between them with regard to commerce, navigation and external relations, a community of interests so intermixed as to render it impossible that the interests of either of them can be protected, improved and preserved in a friendly manner, without a Legislative Union to regulate the whole.

That hitherto their fellow-subjects of French origin, having always been the majority, both as members of the House of Assembly, and at the hustings, and feeling the weight of their power, came, as it was foreseen they would do, to conceive themselves to be a 'nation Canadienne'; that under this long cherished impression of nationality, they have pertinaciously adhered to their language and peculiar customs in all things, and shaped their policy with a view to prevent immigrants from settling in the Province; thereby keeping the Inhabitants of British origin, under the Proclamations under which the Province was at first settled, under the old feudal Tenures of France, and compelling them to learn, if they would understand their rights, a foreign language or remain in ignorance to their own disadvantage.

That the same antipathy against the mother country and her institutions will increase rather than diminish; that as it is now evident to the world that the tendency of the policy hitherto pursued has been to rear this colony as if it had been a dependant of France kept up by the munificence of England, so the present juncture should be improved by making it as well in fact as in name a British colony which can be done only by a Legislative Union of the two Provinces.

That a Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada alone, can give the Inhabitants of British origin, residing in this Province, the exercise of those rights which were promised in the Proclamation of His late Majesty George III. dated 7th Oct. 1763, but hitherto not realized, namely 'courts of judicature and public justice within our said colonies for the hearing and determining of causes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England,' without taking away the constitutional rights of their fellow subjects of French origin, and also regulate the distribution of the Revenue paid at the port of Quebec on goods which belong to both provinces.

Your Majesty's Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that in the 'permanent arrangements' that are to be made by Parliament for the constitution and Government of this important colony, the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada shall be united under one Legislature, and your Majesty's Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

From England.

By the arrival of the packet ship *North America*, from Liverpool, we have London dates to the 6th February, one day later than those by the Liverpool steamer.

As of greatest immediate interest, we give those passages of several speeches relating to the affairs of Canada. The Duke of Wellington said,

My lords, I now come to the last part of the speech, to which I have listened with the utmost anxiety; and I am happy to find in this speech what was thought necessary on a former occasion, namely, a declaration on the part of her Majesty of her firm determination to maintain her sovereignty over her provinces in North America. My Lords, I could wish that this declaration of her Majesty had been accompanied by corresponding efforts to enable her Majesty to carry these intentions into effect.

It is a trifling insurrection, and confined to one part of the country; but it has been accompanied by an invasion and an attack upon the persons and property of her Majesty's peaceable subjects on all parts of the frontier adjoining the United States, and for no reason whatever but because her Majesty's subjects are obedient and loyal to her Majesty (hear and cheers.)

Certainly, my lords, I should wish to see a corresponding preparation made, and measures adopted, with a view of carrying into execution the intentions which her Majesty has declared, of maintaining her sovereignty over these provinces. (Cheers.)

My lords, the system of private war which prevails on that frontier, is unknown in any other part of the world. We read of such things in the history of barbarian nations—we read of such a system carried on against the Austrian monarchy, which lasted from century to century. All these were wars of barbarism against civilization. Never were there any instances of such wars between civilized nations, except in the case before us.

I trust noble lords and the other house of Parliament will look a little farther into this very important subject, and draw the attention of government closely to it; for it appears to me eminently necessary that some measure should be taken to induce the government of the United States to put into operation some effectual steps for the suppression of these outrageous proceedings. (Hear, hear.)

Let them consider closely the consequences of that invasion, for it seems to me, that if some steps are not speedily taken on the part of her Majesty to enforce that passage of the royal speech of which I approve so highly, we shall find our province of Upper Canada treated much in the same way in which the province of Texas has been treated. [Hear, hear, hear.] This is a point to which I beg to draw the particular attention of her Majesty's government.

I entreat of them to consider this war as a great national war (hear, hear!); to remember that the highest national interests are involved in it, and that we must proceed on a large scale of action, if we wish to bring it to an early and satisfactory period. [Hear, hear.]

I have no doubt of the intentions of the President of the United States in the matter, but, at the same time, I cannot but feel regret when I see American subjects coming armed into our territory, armed & provided too, with cannon taken from the United States, and belonging to the United States, (hear, hear,) I cannot, I say, but feel deep regret and much surprise when I see these American subjects publicly invading our territories, and am told that it cannot be prevented by the government of the United States, (hear, hear.)

There can, I conceive, be no doubt but that the civil government of any country is capable at any time of preventing the collection of bodies of troops within its territory, & their invasion of neighboring states (hear, hear, hear). But here we see the United States sitting down quietly, and taking hardly any notice whatever of the invasion by its subjects of the British provinces, [hear, hear.]

Lord Melbourne... In alluding to another part of the speech, the subject of which it is impossible to regard without considerable uneasiness and vexation—I refer to the state of Canada—the noble Duke, while he appears to approve of that part of the speech states that he could have wished to see some corresponding measures of vigor adopted by the Government, in order to carry that determination into effective operation.

It is quite clear that a state of things does exist on the North American frontier greatly to be deplored; yet, when we remember the disposition exhibited by the various states there to interfere with each other's affairs, & the tendency to private warfare with each other, it is not to be wondered at. When, however, the noble duke so strongly expresses his regret at not seeing a vigorous demonstration made in our Canadian province, in order to enable our subjects there to repel the outrageous aggressions upon them, I am somewhat at a loss to understand what he has to complain of in this respect.

There is in that country a very large regular establishment, besides a very considerable militia force, together forming an army powerful enough to laugh to scorn any attempt which may be made by the sympathizers. When, however, we consider the character of the country, its innumerable and extensive lakes, forests, marshes, it would be quite impossible to keep up such a force as utterly to prevent all sudden aggressions and predatory excursions.

Therefore I know not, with reference to this province itself, what stronger measure you could adopt.

There is no reason, I apprehend, to doubt the sincerity of the government of the United States as to its wish to carry into effect the stipulations binding on it as regards its duties to its neighbors; but, considering the nature of the country—considering the vast extent of frontier—considering the comparative wildness of those districts—and also considering the character of the government—it must be admitted that it has serious difficulties to contend with in carrying this object into effect.

Lord Melbourne was followed somewhat to the same effect, by Lord Brougham.

The territory, said his Lordship, which bounded the American states toward Canada was wild, barren and in many places uncultivated for a considerable distance; the frontier could be easily passed over and there was little or no impediment to going from the territory of one state to that of the other. The noble duke said that the feeling which induced the parties to engage in the attempt on Canada did not arise from any wish to aid the rebellion, but that they were influenced by a worse feeling.

The noble duke said that if this predatory system continued...if it were persevered in—all the powers of the English Government in Canada would not be able to prevent retaliations by the people of Canada on the United States.

Were they to be told that all the powers of the government; which was more solidly established and much more vigorous in its character than the government of the United States could be, were they to be told that our government, with 12,000 regular troops besides a large militia force, even when backed by the bulk of the people...was unable to do that which Mr. President Van Buren with very slender means—with the people not taking part with him, but with the people against him, and not having a regular army and a strong militia to back him...was strongly censured for not doing?

How readily and how justly could Mr. Van Buren put forward this excuse when he heard it said on the authority of the noble duke, that even our own government, with a much larger force and much more firmly established, could not prevent reprisals. They were also told that these proceedings chiefly arose from the intensity of the feeling of dislike to the British Government.

Admitting, however, that the intensity of this feeling was as great as was represented, still he thought that there was little doubt as to the sincerity of the American President, as regarded the English government. He felt, for his own part very strongly with respect to any attack on the American people or government, which might put a stop to the peace that happily existed between this country and the United States, which he looked upon as one of the greatest possible importance to England as well as to America, and indeed, to the peace and civilization of the whole world.

Looking, therefore, in the one scale of the balance at the continuance of these pacific relations, and of the unbroken harmony that now prevailed, while in the other was the value of the whole of the Canadian possessions of the crown, the latter would most certainly, in his opinion, kick the beam.

Sir Robert Peel... He did not offer any objection to the reference made in the speech from the throne to Canada, but he did much regret that there was not a stronger expression of sympathy for the sufferings of our brave and loyal fellow-subjects in those colonies... (Cheers from both sides of the house.) He could not too much admire the bravery, the loyalty, the devotedness of the Canadians. (Cheers.) Their bravery and loyalty did not arise from any interested motives. They were influenced by a sincere attachment to the monarchical principle, and sincere opposition to a republican form of government. (Hear, hear.) He had wished that last year there had been, and even now he wished that there had been, a stronger expression of admiration of the conduct of those brave men who had so bravely defended their rights as British subjects. When he found that the speech from the throne called on Parliament to support her Majesty's firm determination to maintain the authority of her crown, he took it for granted that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to maintain at every hazard her sovereignty in her North American colonies. [Cheers.] He took it for granted that that expression in her Majesty's gracious speech was intended as an encouragement to these brave men who had so well proved themselves, aided by British troops in every way worthy of the British connexion. [Cheers.]

Looking at the conduct of those brave people, he would contend that not only the interest but the honor of the British crown required that at all hazards we should maintain those colonies. [cheers.] It was important that this determination of the Sovereign should be known to the Canadians; that after all the harassing annoyances to which they had been subjected, they should now be assured of the full protection of the mother country. This would be useful, not only to themselves, but to others. It would be useful to the misguided citizens of the United States of America, who had made such wanton invasion on our Canadian territories. In speaking of the United States, he must observe that, however much he preferred the form of government of his own country, he had never expressed any other wish than that the greatest amity should be maintained

between the two powers. (Cheers.) Yet with this strong feeling, he must say that he was not satisfied with the notice contained in her Majesty's speech of the recent conduct of the American Government.

Alluding to the recent events in Canada, her Majesty said—“The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.” Now, while he would admit that this limited panegyric was right as far as it went, yet he owned that it was not that with which the country ought to be satisfied.

He could not conceive anything worse to a country than that its peaceable inhabitants should be kept in state of constant awe and dread by the invasions of a people with whose government their government was in amity. Let one imagine such incursions made in Europe by the border inhabitants of one state on the offending inhabitants of a friendly power. Would it be deemed a sufficient satisfaction for such outrages if the Government of the offending party were to say, “Our laws are weak, and do not enable us to prevent such incursions, but we do not participate in them!” Would that explanation be deemed sufficient? He apprehended that it would not. [Cheers.] What had been the conduct of the United States themselves under somewhat similar circumstances? When the Seminole Indians made invasions from the Floridas on the American territories, what had been the answer of General Jackson to the Spanish Government? “If you cannot maintain order amongst your subjects, we will.” [cheers.] And following up this feeling, he invaded the Floridas and took possession of some important places within the Spanish frontier. The Spanish Government demanded satisfaction for this invasion.

The answer of the United States Government was such as he had mentioned. He was sure that the United States prepared to act upon the principle of doing to others as they would be done unto; now let the house hear what had been the answer of Mr. Adams to the demand of the Spanish minister for satisfaction at the taking of Pensacola and another place by the United States army in retaliation for the invasions of the Seminole Indians. “He took possession therefore of Pensacola and of the fort of Barrancas, as he had done of St. Mark's, not in a spirit of hostility to Spain, but as a necessary measure of self defence; giving notice that they should be restored when Spain should place commanders and force there able and willing to fulfil the engagements of Spain towards the United States, of restraining by force the Florida Indians from hostilities against their citizens.” * * * But the President will neither inflict punishment nor even a censure upon Gen. Jackson for that conduct, the motives of which were founded to the purest patriotism, of the necessity for which he had the most immediate and effectual means of forming a judgment, and the vindication of which is written in every page of the law of nations as well as in first law of nature—self defence. * * * If as the commanders, both of Pensacola and St. Marks, have alleged, this has been the result of their weakness rather than of their will—if they have assisted the Indians against the United States to avert their hostilities from the province which they had not sufficient force to defend against them, it may serve in some measure to exculpate individually those officers; but it must carry demonstration irresistibly to Spanish Government that the right of the United States can as little compound with impotence as with perfidy, and that Spain must immediately make her election either to place a force in Florida adequate at once to the protection of her territory and to the fulfilment of her engagements, or to cede to the United States a province of which she retains nothing but the nominal possession, but which is in fact a derelict, open to the occupancy of every enemy, civilized or savage of the United States and serving no other earthly purpose than a post of annoyance to them.” He, (Sir R. Peel) hoped they would reprimand Gen. Jackson for that. (Hear, hear.) It was an attempt at the vindication of that which was written in every page of the laws of nations and of nature. From authority they had received it seemed that they were weak, that authority was from the U. States. Mr. Adams saw it, and gave him [Sir R. Peel] ample proofs of it in the passage he had quoted. The result of that weakness had been seen at Pensacola, and one which must have carried demonstration irresistible to that Government.

* * * * *

WILLIAM TELL in our next.

We have just learned that another barn belonging to Jacob Stimitch, of Highgate Vt., was burned on Sunday night last.

Birth,
At Sutton, on the 28th ultimo; Mrs. H. Chapelin of a son,
Cash paid for
Flax Seed.
The subscriber will pay cash for
2000 Bushels,
merchantable
Flax Seed;
Delivered at his store, Mississoula Bay.
W. W. SMITH.
December, 1838.

Notice.

ALL persons having or holding claims against the estate of the late Joseph Coon, are requested to present the same without delay to the undersigned for liquidation.

ARNOLD COON.

Sutton, Feb. 4 1839.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of and...150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Philipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large BED of MARL is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of—

A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.

A Wood-shed and Waggon house

24 by 56 feet.

A Barn 30 by 40 feet.

and,

A Barn 30 by 60 feet.

together with
A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.

A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

LODERICK F. STREITE.

St. Armand West, 21st August, 1838.

Notice.

The Officers, non commissioned Officers and Privates of the following Corps of Militia who served during the Late War with the United States, or the Representatives of such among them as are deceased, may have their claims urged to satisfactory issue by the undersigned, who will, in no case make a charge on a claim unless he be successful in causing its being liquidated by the Government. All letters to him to be post paid.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th & 6th Battalions Embodied Militia, Frontier Light Infantry, Fourth Batt. Township Militia, Dorchester Provincial Dragoons, Corps of Guides, Voltigeurs, Voyageurs, Militia Artillery and Drivers, Commissariat Voyageurs.

JAMES H. KERR, Agent.

Quebec, St. Louis Heights, {
Dec. 29, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Mississoula Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

Goods;

which, together with their former stock, make their assortment complete.

They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Mississoula Bay, July 16, 1838.

Notice.

The members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the Counties of Mississoula and Ronville, are hereby notified that all Policies from No. 1 to No. 220 inclusive, and dated previous to 1st Oct. 1837, will expire upon the 1st day of May next at noon.

And further notice is given, that said Policies may be renewed if application is made to the Agents of the company on or before that day, by paying for the Survey, Policy, and one cent upon the premium notes.—And all persons that apply for insurance after the 1st day of May next will be charged 5 per cent upon their premium Notes, and the usual charges.

by order of the Directors

P. P. RUSSELL, Secy.

Philipsburg March 2d., 1839.

Cedar Rails.

WANTED, 2,000 best Cedar Rails within a few miles of this village for which cash will be paid. For particulars apply at this office.

Freelburg, Dec. 25, 1838.

Salt.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool Salt just received per

for Cash, by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.

Mississoula Bay, Aug. 1838.

Get the worth of your MONEY.

The subscribers have a fine assortment of almost all kinds, of

Cooking, Box, & Parlor

Stoves,

of different kinds and sizes.

Hollow Ware,

Caldron Kettles, &c. &c.,

all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of

produce received in payment, and two years credit given for young cattle, if payment made secure.

Gray Full Cloth,

Flannel cloth, double yarn,

Socks, Flax Seed,

Maple Sugar,

wanted in payment,

PERLY HALL & SON.

West Berkshire, Oct. 1st, 1838.

1000

TEAS,

25 Catties do. do.

100 Kegs and Boxes of Sup.

Plug and Cav. Tobacco,

5 Bbls. paper do.

15 Bags Coffee,

20 do. Pepper and Spice,

25 Motts Cassia,

25 Boxes Raisins,

From Bentley's Miscellany.

CAPTURE OF THE PASHA'S HAREM.

In 1823 the Greeks in one of their marauding expeditions captured the entire Harem of the celebrated Cherchid Pasha. The instant this affair was made known to Sir Frederick Adam, he sent to negotiate with the captors for their prize, and ransomed them for ten thousand dollars. With the kindest and most delicate attention, Sir Frederick had a house fitted up expressly for the reception of these fair infidels, and had them conveyed to Corfu and landed in the night unseen by the curious inhabitants. During their residence, the strictest privacy was observed with regard to them; not an individual in the island was allowed to see them except Lady Adam, and a very few of the ladies of the гардии.

Sir Frederick lost no time in communicating with the Pasha, and informed him of all he had done, and the scrupulous care which had been observed respecting the privacy of the ladies of his harem. The pacha returned the most profuse acknowledgements to Sir Frederick for his kindness and attention, stating the satisfaction he should have in repaying the ransom, and requesting Sir Frederick to oblige him by sending them to Lepanto as speedily as possible. Sir Frederick Adam engaged the first merchant brig he was able, and had her fitted up for the reception of its fair freight with such care that none of the people on board could, by any possibility, catch a glimpse of their passengers. Many of these interesting creatures had ingratiated themselves wonderfully with the ladies who were allowed to visit them, by their entire artlessness and unsophisticated notions of the world and its ways. One was the favorite of the pasha and was said to possess great influence over him. She was a native of Circassia, and was called Fatima, and possessed a greater profusion of ornaments and rich clothing than the others. Lady Adam described her as the most decidedly beautiful creature she ever beheld. She had large dark eyes with a soft and pleasing expression, which could not fail to interest any one who looked upon her; her eyelashes were very long and black; her complexion was of the purest white, and her teeth like ivory. She was not more than eighteen years of age, and Lady Adam could not refrain from tears at parting with one so young and so beautiful, about to be secluded forever from a world which she might under happier circumstances, have adored.

When the brig was ready for their reception, they were put on board without having been seen by a single individual, excepting the ladies already mentioned. Captain Anderson, of the Redpole, acted as convoy, and Capt. Gilbert, A. D. C. was sent from Sir Frederick Adam with despatches for the pasha, and to receive the ransom money. I had been cruising for some time with Anderson, & I therefore accompanied him.

We had a most delightful trip from Corfu up the Gulf of Lepanto, where we had orders to deliver up our interesting charge. Some of the Turkish authorities, charged with the orders of his highness, the pasha's were there to receive them. They reiterated the pasha's acknowledgment for the kindness & care with which the ladies had been treated; and the ransom money was told into buckets of water to prevent contagion. The beautiful Fatima, at parting, left two hand-some shawls as a remembrance, one for Captain Anderson, and the other for Captain Gilbert. They were conveyed from the brig so closely enveloped, that on their landing were surrounded by a troop of blacks, or guards of the Harem, and conveyed in closed litter to the town.

The Redpole then sailed for Zante, whither Sir Frederick and Lady Adam had gone to whom the captain gave an account of his mission, and truly delighted they were to hear that their protegees had been so kindly received. On our return to Corfu, the following distressing intelligence awaited us. Scarcely had the two vessels sailed from the Gulf of Lepanto than the ruthless monster of a pasha, placing no faith in the honor of British officers, and deaf to all remonstrance, caused the whole of these unfortunate creatures, the beautiful and interesting Fatima amongst the rest, to be tied in sacks and drowned in the waters of the Gulph! the horror and indignation with which this shocking intelligence was received at Corfu can hardly be described. Not a man but would have gladly volunteered to have burnt Lepanto to the ground and have hung the dog of a pasha by his own beard. But we were powerless; we had no right to interfere, and were to smother our indignation as we best could. There was many a wet eye in Corfu for the fate of poor Fatima and her luckless companions. But judgment speedily overtook the perpetrator of this most wanton deed of butchery, though it is strange how noble were the last moments of this man of blood.

By some means Cherchid Pasha had incurred the suspicion of the Porte. There is but one way among the Turks of expiating these matters. A Tartar shortly arrived at the head-quarters of the Pasha, bearing the imperial firman and the fatal bowstring. The pasha no sooner read the fatal scroll than he kissed it, and bowed his forehead to the earth in token of reverence and submission.

"Do your instructions forbid me to use poison instead of submitting to the bowstring?" calmly asked the pasha of the Tartar.

"His highness may use his own plea-

sure," answered the Tartar. "I have with me a potent mixture which with his highness's permission I will prepare."

The pacha then called together all his officers and his household. He was attired in his most splendid robes, and received them in his state divan, as though in the plenitude of his power. The fatal messenger stood by his side. In one hand he held a golden goblet all enriched with precious stones, and in the other he held the imperial firman. "I have sent for you," he said, addressing them in a firm voice, "I have sent for you all, to show you by my example that it is the duty of a Musselman to die at the command of his superior as well as to live for his services and honor." The Sultan, our master, has no further occasion for his servant, and has sent him this firman. It remains for me only to obey. I might, it is true resist, surrounded as I am by guards and friends. But no: I respect the will of God, and out blessed prophet, through the word of his successor. I value not life in comparison with duty; and I pray you all to profit by my example." With a firm and unflinching hand he carried the poisoned goblet to his lips and drank it to the dregs, then shaking his head as one who has had a nauseous draught, he handed the cup to the Tartar and said... "Keep it; your portion is bitter indeed: present my duty to our master, and say that his servant died as he lived, faithful and true. And you, he added, turning to those who stood dismayed around him, "if ever it should arrive that any of you should have to undergo...the same—trial," his voice faltered, and his face became deadly pale; "remember—Cherchid Pasha!—Alah—Achar!—God's will be —" but before he could finish the sentence his head fell upon his breast, and he fell back upon the cushions of his divan and expired.

The Tartar took a bag from his girdle and with a knife separated the head from the body; the blood staining the jewelled velvets. The head he deposited carefully in the bag, tied it round his waist, and in a few minutes was on his fleet steed on the road to Constantinople.

We have this account from an eye-witness.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance £. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year £. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbidd in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS.

H. T. Robinson, Front Village, Shefford. S. & S. Reid, Stanstead. C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt. Samuel Maynard, Esq., Donham. P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford, Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill. Eliza Croset, St. Armand. W. W. Smith, P. M., Philipsburg. Galloway Frelich, Bedford P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham. Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville. Jacob Cook, P. M., Bromley. P. H. Knowlton, Bromley. Samuel Wood, Farnham. Whipple Wells, Farnham. Wm. Hickok, Cooksville. Henry Bright, Sutton. Levi A. Cott, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississouri Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelingsburg, all payments must be made.

Education.

A N Academy will be opened at Waterloo, Co. of Shefford, on the 1st day of January next, at the residence of the Rev. A. Balfour, Episcopal Minister of that place; where young gentlemen may receive an English, Mercantile, Classical, Mathematical or scientific education. Boarders could be conveniently accommodated in the village...a few at the parsonage House. For particulars apply to the principal, if by letter post paid."

Waterloo, 12th Dec. 1838.

Spring Goods

O. J. KEMP & CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

HATS!!

A good assortment on hand and for Sale, by J. B. SEYMOUR.

Frelingburg, 20th June 1838.

Fanning Mills

M anufactured, warranted and sold by the subscriber for ten dollars in cash

HORACE LIVINGSTON.

St. Albans, 16th Sept. 1838.

Bark.

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber,

PLINY WOODBURY

New School Books.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, (at wholesale or retail,) a general assortment of school and miscellaneous books. Among them may be found,

Huntington's new school Geography

and Atlas

do Introduction to do.

do Village School Geography for beginners.

Comstock's com. School Philosophy.

do do Astronomy, (a cheap work for common schools.)

Adams' Thompson's Colburn's, and Emerson's Arithmetics.

Porter's Rhetorical Reader

Emerson's 1st 2d & 3d class Readers

Olney's, Malt-Brun's, Parley's & Halls

Geography

Kirkman's Smith's & Greenleaf's Grammars

Parley's 1st 2d 3d Book of History

Leavitt's Easy Lessons in Reading.

do Sequel to do do

Walker's Dictionary.

Worcester's do. Webster's do.

Murray's English Reader.

Emerson's and Webster's Spelling books.

Levzac's French Grammar.

Neugent's French Dictionary.

Palmer's Perrin's Tables.

Ainsworth Latin Dictionary.

Adam's Gould's, Latin Grammar.

Jacobs Latin Reader.

Cooper's and Gould's Virgil.

Mrs. Lincoln's Botany.

Burret's Geography of the Heavens.

Bibles of all sizes. Testaments.

Rollins' Ancient History.

Josephus' Works Memoirs of Hannibal More.

Hannah More's Works.

Barnes' Notes on the New Testament.

Village Testament Hymn Books.

Prayer Books, Handel and Haydn, and Boston Academy's collection of Music.

History of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Shakspeare's Work Brown's Courtance.

States Pencils Wafers Sealing Wax.

Water colors, Maps of the Western States.

Visiting cards Card cases.

Also a general assortment of Sunday School Books.

Almanacs for 1839, Toy Books, &c.

Purchasers, are invited to call and examine, and buy if they like the prices.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz.:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for £40 Cy. drawn by Philip Ruiter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for £210 Cy. drawn also by Philip Ruiter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

JAMES RUSSEL

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Frelingsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississoula, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him, to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

11th May, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their office opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Wet and Dry Groceries,

Crockery,

Glass and Hardware,

Cast Steel, Nails,

Nail Rods,

Drugs and Medicines,

&c. &c.

With which their former stock makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,

and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS' & CO. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CA. H. we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of Cabinet ware & Chairs.

Wm. HICKOK.

Cooksville, May, 1838.

WANTED.

10 or 12 Tons of Good

Hay,

H. CHANDLER.

Frelingburg, 24th July 1838. 3. w.

OATS.

WANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.

Sept. 14th 1838.

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C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Sept. 29th May, 1838.

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